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air, soaring like dolphins in space, unfeathered birds" leaves us somewhat in the air in regard to the "unfeathered birds" until we turn to the original and find *die gleich Delphinen sich durch den leeren Raum bewegen, ohne Federn fliegen und in der Luft scherzen*. On p. 19 we are told that "there was a view on to the circus from the upper stories." The detailed description of the circus itself (p. 20) is earnestly commended to all students of Roman topography: "The Circus was surrounded by a *one-story edifice* with staircases and entrances, affording easy access and exits for thousands at once; containing in its *cellars* shops and conveniences, and above the *owner's* residence; of three *cellars* two served as the entrance. This low block of buildings was always lively and seldom proper." We cannot refrain from adding that if the aforesaid low block of buildings was in any respect more lively than the imagination displayed in this description, it must without question have been the very center of Roman impropriety. The statement on p. 187 that "blocks of marble . . . floated up the river" should be supplemented by some information in regard to the expiatory ceremonies that doubtless attended so astounding a prodigy.

The third volume is distinctly better. We still find such expressions as "the extraordinary care taken by booksellers in the *get-up* of his works" (p. 4), "grammarians had above all to be *strong on* Ennius" (p. 8); but on the whole the translation shows improvement. Some sections maintain a high average. We hope that the publishers will have the book revised at an early date and so carry out their purpose of making accessible to English readers one of the most valuable works of its kind.

G. J. LAING

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Addresses and Essays. By MORRIS H. MORGAN, Professor of Classical Philology in Harvard University. New York: American Book Co., 1910. Pp. 275. \$1.50 net.

This volume by the late Professor Morgan appeared, as the publishers inform us, just two days before his death on March 16, and it forms a fitting memorial of his accurate scholarship and strong personality. As an inspiring teacher of wide and varied learning he had few peers in this country, and his early death is a serious blow to American scholarship.

The contents of the book are of a very miscellaneous character, quickly passing "from grave to gay" and as quickly again "from lively to severe." The essays, with a single exception, have already appeared in print at various times during the past seventeen years.

The first essay, "The Student of the Classics," is a practical talk to college students. Emphasis is laid upon the need of broad training before specializing in a narrow field. The student should early form the habit of wide reading outside the college course and should practice rapid reading of whole authors in order to become as intimate with them as possible. It is pointed out that the

long vacations furnish an excellent opportunity for uninterrupted studies of this sort. Several topics for investigation are suggested.

The essay "The Teacher of the Classics" likewise covers a broad field, and being addressed to secondary teachers, naturally touches on many pedagogical questions. Deficiencies of our grammars in several points of syntax are pointed out. It is noted that the range of authors now read in preparation for college is far too limited, and that it is in the power of teachers in schools to bring about a great many good changes if they will but set about it. Blind worship of the ancients is censured, for we must recognize that in many respects they were decidedly our inferiors. When classical literature was rediscovered after the Dark Ages, what it had to offer was far superior to what people then had, and thus we have inherited a sort of traditional reverence for anything written in the classical tongues.

The third essay on "The Real Persius" is a rollicking burlesque and is a clever satire on "the gay science of philology" of which we have recently heard much. From the writings of Persius, it is shown how (if you only pursue the proper method) it can be proved that the poet, far from being a spotless character, as generally accepted, was in reality one of the worst of libertines! His satires "may be said to form one of the most precious and curious of the cryptogrammatic biographies which we possess." One inevitably recalls in this connection the more elaborate essay of Stuhl, *Das altrömische Arvallied ein urdeutsches Bittganggebet* (Teubner, 1909) in which with great humor and erudition the author proves(?) that the old "Song of the Arval Brethren" is in reality a monument of primitive Germanic poetry!

In "The Water Supply of Ancient Rome" the author shows beyond doubt that the estimates as given in our books of reference are all exaggerated and that the supply of water in ancient Rome was much less than in a modern metropolis.

"A Contribution to Lexicography" treats of the words *σκηνώω*, *σκηπέω*, and *σκηπόω*. The conclusion reached is that the first is never taken necessarily in the military sense; in the third the military sense predominates; in the second, the meaning of "going into camp" is not attached to the present, but it means "to be in camp."

"Notes on Lysias" and "Notes on Persius" deal with various questions of textual criticism and interpretation. (For many years Professor Morgan had collected editions of Persius and works relating to this poet, and this library, consisting of several hundred volumes, he bequeathed to Harvard a short time before his death.)

Next in order come several notes of varying length, "On the Word *Petitor*," "On *Quin* with the Subjunctive in Questions," "Quintilian's Quotations from Horace," "On Cicero, *Quinct.* 13," "On the Date of the Oration *Pro Roscio Comoedo*."

Then follow "On the Language of Vitruvius," "Notes on Vitruvius," and "The Preface of Vitruvius." These essays deal with an author to whom Professor Morgan had devoted much study. At the time of his death he was engaged

upon a translation of the *De architectura*, and it is to be sincerely hoped that this work is practically finished and ready for publication. In spite of numerous attacks by various scholars on the authenticity of this work, he holds that it is a genuine production of the time of Augustus. The arguments of the Danish scholar, Ussing, who insists that it is the work of a "closet student" of the third century of our era, he takes up in detail and rejects.

The volume closes with three specimens of occasional verse. The first, in Latin, was originally written for the program of the *Phormio*, presented at Harvard in 1894. The second, in Latin, is in memory of Professor Francis James Child. The last, in Greek, is to Professor Goodwin and was originally prefixed to Vol. XII of the *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*.

G. C. SCOGGIN

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Marcus Tullius Cicero Philippic Orations I, II, III, V, VII. Edited by JOHN R. KING, 2d ed., revised by A. C. Clark, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1908. Pp. 132 of text and introductions: pp. 124 of commentary. \$0.85.

The volume contains the more important of the *Philippics*, with brief but excellent introductions and very full synopses. "The notes and introductions are taken almost entirely from the same editor's larger edition of the whole series of orations against Antony." The commentary is mostly historical, and discusses succinctly but satisfactorily almost every important question in Roman politics and constitutional law which arose in the interesting but difficult and confusing period between the murder of Caesar and the February following.

It is a pity that these fine speeches are not read more in American schools. They show us Cicero at his best and bravest, and present more sides of his character and genius than do the Catilinarian orations. They should be interesting to the American, who as such ought to be a student of politics. In the period covered by the *Philippics* and indeed during the two generations before that, there is hardly a Roman party, faction, character or episode but has its counterpart in American political history. Parties succeeded or failed then in about the same way and for about the same reasons as they do now; and many a tragedy of party failure and defeat in our own land might have been escaped, if only our later leaders had studied the warnings of history ("history is philosophy teaching by example") as anxiously as did the mighty founders of our republic.

There is not much comment on syntax except the rather frequent discussions of moods and tenses. Here the American student will often be struck by the clinging to antiquated notions and classifications, and by the failure to draw sharp distinctions between related but not identical mood-ideas, and between quite diverse tense-ideas—a failure strangely common in many English commentaries which on all other points show the nicest and broadest scholarship. An instance of this haziness as to mood-meaning and carelessness as to tense-expression may